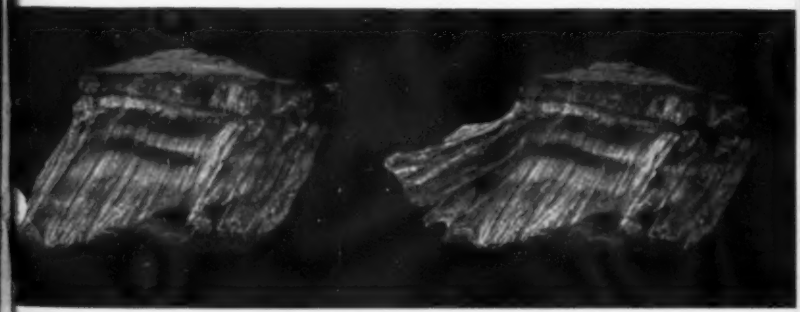
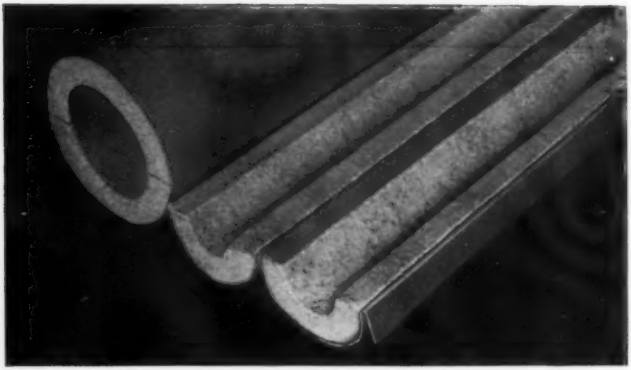


JUNE, NINETEEN THIRTY-NINE •



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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
16th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

Entered As Second Class Matter November 23, 1923, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Volume 20 JUNE 1939 **Number 12**

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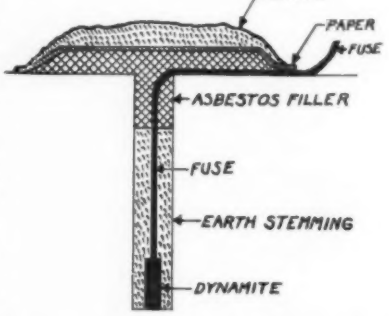
SOUND CONTROL IN BLASTING

By F. R. Cozzens.

It sometimes becomes necessary to do blasting in the close vicinity of schools, hospitals and similar institutions where noise is especially objectionable.

While this nuisance is generally considered unavoidable, modern contractors are giving it much study, and repeated tests, principally with asbestos insulating materials, have now reached the stage where sound control in blasting is recognized as a practical venture, even with high explosives.

A typical example in sound control occurred in the recent building of a state highway near Pomeroy, Ohio. The spoil to be moved was a sixty foot ledge of grey sandstone. Shot-holes were drilled into the ledge, eight feet deep, and four inches in diameter, and loaded with four 1¼ by 8 inch cartridges of 60% strength gelatin dynamite. After a two foot stemming of earth, certain of these holes were filled with short fibre asbestos, this material being allowed to extend in a layer one inch in thickness above, and around the top of the hole, for a distance of three feet. The asbestos fibre was then covered with a double thickness of heavy paper, and a few shovels of earth were scattered over the top to hold the packing firmly in place. A length of fuse, connecting with the explosive, had previously been drawn up thru the hole, its



exposed end being anchored near the outside edge of the paper. The charges were fired both singly, and in series of three.

The contractor in charge of this work took advantage of the fact that blast-noise originates at the mouth of the shot-hole, when pressure pulsations hit the atmosphere, and he acted upon the theory that the asbestos fibre, thru its numerous dead air spaces, would tend to muffle these pulsations. This it did, to an extent where patients in hospital wards less than two hundred feet away were not disturbed. Attendants making note of the effects reported hearing only muffled jars, and estimated that noise was 40 to 60 per cent less than from blasts not treated. Twenty minutes of extra time was required to treat a blast hole for sound control, and the additional cost averaged 55c per hole.

In certain blasting operations, asbestos products are being utilized in both noise and vibration control. This method is gaining favor where blasts must be exploded in the close vicinity of structures, foundations of which might be damaged by excessive earth vibrations. Treatment is applied by casing the blast hole from top to bottom with aircell pipe covering. Three-foot sections, three inches in diameter (inside measurement) are the specifications generally required, and the explosive is lowered down thru the casing to the bottom of the hole. After the required amount of earth filling has been poured in, the remainder of the casing is filled to above the top and around it with short fibre asbestos, then covered with paper as has been explained in treated earth blasts. Firing is done either by fuse or battery as conditions require. Holes treated in this manner require an average additional cost of $1.20 for the asbestos aircell casing.

A modern phase of industrial engineering is the breaking up of foundations and the salvaging of metal blocks, etc., by means of explosives. In the majority of this work, asbestos is utilized. While blast holes are usually too shallow for stemming with fibre, good results are being obtained by wrapping the object, or sections

of it in several layers of asbestos felt. Asbestos paper, yarn and tape are used also in the work.

Since asbestos is a non-conductor of electrical current, and resistant to both fire and acid, it ranks at the top as a safety auxiliary in blasting, and its use in practically all cases results in less vibration and noise. These factors aid modern industrial efficiency, and in many instances permit the continuance of operations which would otherwise be barred.

CANADA'S NEW LABORATORIES

New facilities for the investigation and testing of industrial minerals, including all branches of ceramics, have been provided by the erection of a modern, five-story laboratory and office building in Ottawa. The new building has been erected immediately adjacent to the ore dressing, metallurgical and fuel testing laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources in order to permit close co-operation with these units.

The equipment of the new laboratory includes apparatus for testing building materials by the application of compressive loads up to 600,000 pounds, and tensile loads up to 200,000 pounds; for the determination of hardness, toughness, resistance to abrasion, and to impact; and a freezing chamber for the investigation of the effect of severe climatic conditions on building materials.

Considerable space in the building is occupied by the many kilns and furnaces used for determination of fusion points, and the investigation of the effects of heat treatment on ceramic ware and minerals, in which temperatures in excess of 3000 degrees Fahrenheit may be obtained. Adjoining the new building is the milling laboratory, where large and small scale tests on crushing, grinding, screening, washing, and purification of industrial minerals are carried out. *Reprinted from the Canadian Resources Bulletin.*

A man is no bigger than the things that annoy him. —Selected.

Asbestos Fibre

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Roofing Cements - Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper - Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

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CANADA

THE HAVELOCK ASBESTOS MINE

Some little mention has been made in previous issues of the Havelock Asbestos Mine, owned by Turner-Newall, Limited, and situated just over the Transvaal border in Swaziland (Africa). Production at this mine was started early this present year.

Under the title "A Great Asbestos Enterprise" in the May 6th, 1939 issue of the South African Mining & Engineering Journal (published at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa — P. O. Box 963) is given a history and description of this mine, which was actually acquired by Turner-Newall, Limited thru its South African subsidiary, New Amianthus Mines, Ltd., about 1930. At that time the 100 base metal claims which now comprise the Haverlock Mine were purchased for £240,000, the largest amount ever paid in South Africa for a base mineral prospect.

At the time of purchase approach to the Mine was thru some of the wildest scenery anywhere in the Union of South Africa or Swaziland, in fact it was almost inaccessible. Under those circumstances the first consideration was an all-weather road from railhead at Hectorspruit to the Mine, a distance of 55 miles. The road was built by the Transvaal and Swaziland Governments combined with the mine, and with its completion it was possible to bring eight-ton motor vehicles right on to the plant site.

Besides the road to Hectorspruit, there is also an aerial ropeway, 12.6 miles in length, to Barberton, and used for the transportation of stores, asbestos fibre, etc., and a road is being constructed from the Barberton side but it may be some time before this will be completed. The ropeway is used for the transportation of stores, asbestos, etc., and has been found most useful, especially during the heavy rainy season when all road transport was completely held up owing to the bridges on the road having been washed away.

The nearest village is Pigg's Peak — 12 miles from the mine site. It was necessary, of course, to provide housing for the European employees, which number 90, and a com-

ASBESTOS

In a Multitude of Forms . . .

For more than three-quarters of a century, Johns-Manville has been manufacturing a large variety of asbestos products, contributing to greater comfort, protection from fire and the more efficient operation of industrial equipment.

Johns-Manville owns and operates Asbestos Mines in Arizona and Canada, thirteen factories located strategically across the continent, sales offices in all large cities and a large, scientifically equipped research laboratory in which J-M Engineers and Scientists are constantly developing new uses for this remarkable mineral, Asbestos.

Some of the better known J-M Asbestos products include: Packings, Insulations, Roofing and Siding, Transite Water Pipe and Electrical Conduit, Office Partitions, Decorative Wall Boards, Flooring and Friction Materials. In addition, Johns-Manville furnishes raw asbestos in a wide range of grades and fibre lengths.

For complete information on J-M Asbestos Products write to any J-M office or distributor.

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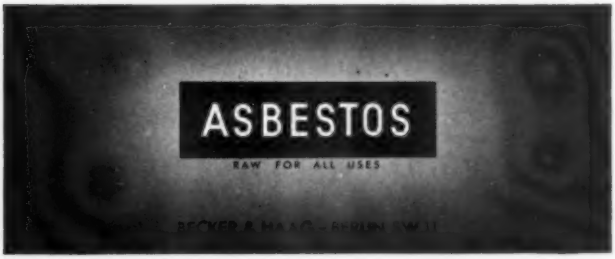
PRODUCTS

pound for about 2400 natives, a fair proportion of which are married and have their families at the mine. Besides the housing, a hospital and a recreation club have been erected, and tennis, library, motion pictures, etc., provided.

In the development of this mine, which promises to be one of the greatest in the country, Roland Starkey, M.I.M.M., Director in Africa for Turner-Newall, Limited, and Consulting Engineer for the Company's African Mining interests, is given outstanding credit, having been the guilding factor of the Havelock enterprise from its inception.

The Mine will be worked to a certain depth by quarrying operations which will require the removal of 4,000,000 tons of wall rock and overburden. From the third level of the mine regular stoping will be commenced. A special method of stoping has been evolved by Mr. Starkey and his staff at the Shabanie Mine of the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation (subsidiary of Turner-Newall, Ltd.) and a modification of this method will be used at the Havelock Mine — a combination of "shrinkage" stoping and "top slicing", which enables the rock to be sorted underground and from 50 to 60% of the waste sorted out and used for stope fill. By this method mining costs have been brought to the low figure of 1s 6d per ton.

Further details concerning the Mine and its development by Mr. Starkey, are given in the article referred to above, from which article the information just given, has been taken.



ASBESTOS TEXTILES

with a reputation for QUALITY

AS pioneers in the development of asbestos products, Keasbey & Mattison have long produced a line of asbestos textiles of high and uniform quality.

Included are fine tapes, yarn, thread, cloth, braided tubing, listings, wick, rope, cord, conveyor beltings, and a full range of clothing.

K & M Asbestos Clothing is designed to meet standards developed from extensive field experience. It provides the desired comfort, freedom and serviceability . . . in addition to utmost safety. Practically every type of garment is available.

See K & M's Fiery Snowman and Exhibit in the Home Building Center at the N. Y. World's Fair.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

AMBLER • PENNSYLVANIA

OPEN HOUSE

An Editorial

Not long ago the telephone office in our own home town held open house for several days and evenings, inviting residents to come in and be shown the mysteries of telephone connection — at the same time demonstrating what happens when telephone cords become worn, receivers are left off, and other mishaps befall which result in poor service on the part of the operators. We understand the effort was quite a success at least so far as number of callers was concerned — whether it resulted in more patience and understanding on the part of telephone users is not known.

In America there is an increasing tendency to take the public into the confidence of business; the tendency could and should be extended. *The* electric company should become *our* electric company; *the* bus line *our* bus line, and so on.

Some executives or department heads of large factories located in small towns make a special effort to become acquainted with the people in the town; to take part in civic, religious and social movements; to be on speaking acquaintance with as many of the town people as it is possible for a busy man to be; to be well known, liked, respected by as many residents as possible. It pays to have the people on your side. In time of trouble — whether labor or otherwise — it is far better to have the people know you as Mr. Jones, our neighbor, friend, leader of civic movements, and so on, rather than Mr. Jones the Vice President (and "high-hat" executive) of the Blank Company. We know that a number of executives in the Asbestos Industry do a great deal of effective work in just this way.

In fact the "high-hat" official, who feels his importance, is passing; to take his place is the "good mixer", the hail-fellow-well-met, the friend of everyone — and it is not only a pleasant change but one that pays well the firm with which the friendly official is connected.

ASBESTOS

Arizona Crude
Canadian Crude
Canadian Spinning Fibre
Canadian Shingle Fibre
Cyprus Asbestos
Italian Crude
Russian Crude
Rhodesian Crude
South African Blue Crude
South African Yellow Crude

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

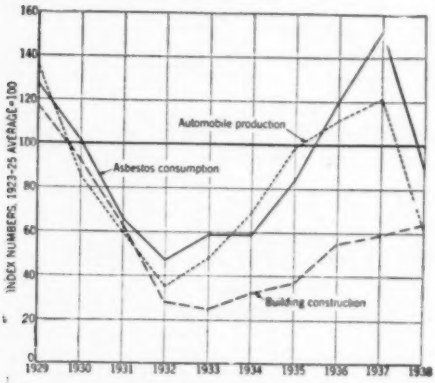
8 West 40th Street : New York City

Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

U. S. MINERALS YEARBOOK

Preprint of the Asbestos Chapter in the 1939 Yearbook gives much information.

Ten pages of general information on the subject of Asbestos, including 13 tabulations covering production, consumption, imports, constitute the Asbestos Chapter for the 1939 Minerals Yearbook which will be published by U. S. Bureau of Mines in August of this year. The Asbestos chapter written by Oliver Bowles and K. G. Warner, has been issued in printed form, as a preprint, and is now available. It can be obtained by sending 5c (in cash) to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.



Asbestos consumption compared with automotive production and building construction. Unlike units are reduced to percentages of the 1923-25 average. Automotive statistics from Bureau of Census; building contract figures from Federal Reserve Board.

One of the interesting tables is that covering apparent consumption of asbestos in the United States from 1890 to 1938 (almost a half century); others give production in the most important asbestos producing countries.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the chapter is a graph comparing asbestos consumption with automobile production and value of building construction in the United States from 1929 to 1938 inclusive. This graph is reproduced above.

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Transvaal
Canadian
(BELL MINE)

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AN OLD MAP OF TARTARY

Asbestos mentioned on map published in 1626

A very unusual map, of Tartary, recently came into the possession of the Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler.

The map was issued in the John Speed Atlas of 1626—*three hundred and thirteen years ago*—and the actual date of the map's creation is even earlier.

On the face of the map a legend appears, worded as follows:

> In this country is a Hil out of which they dig earth called by Pliny terra asbestus, having fine veines like grasse which being spun and weaved yeeeld cloth that wil nut burn in the fire.

John Speed, an Englishman, was one of the best of the original map makers. It was his habit, on maps which he himself originated, to use the phrase "Performed by John Speed" followed by the date. But he often took over a map by Ortelius or Mercator and enriched it from his own vast knowledge. When he did this he used the phrase "Augmented by John Speed." This map of Tartary was one of the latter.

Even tho he augmented the original work of Ortelius or Mercator, it is quite evident from looking at the map that none of them knew very much about this part of the globe. Their "Tartary" included China, Mongolia, Siberia, Turkestan and Tibet. Altho Marco Polo had traveled thru this great stretch of land some hundreds of years before (about 1295) very little was known about the interior. And the proportions of the areas in this 300-year old map are so wrong as to be almost laughable. None of these early map makers had any idea of the vastness of the country west of the Ural Mountains.

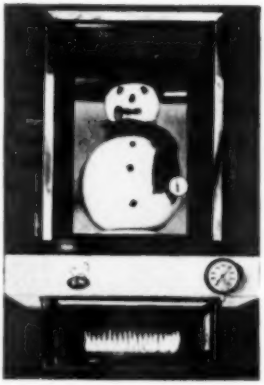
This map, which is now on display at the Keasbey & Mattison Company Exhibit at the New York World's Fair is colored, and around the sides is decorated with a number of cartouches.

ASBESTOS ODDENDA OF THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

The Johns-Manville Building is located on Bowling Green, not far from the Long Island Railroad Station or from the IRT-BMT Subway Station. Their Sales Promotion Department spent over two years planning the exhibit building. The theme of the exhibit is "Asbestos—the Magic Mineral". On May 16th, 125 office workers of Johns-Manville visited the Company's exhibit.

The Keasbey & Mattison Exhibit is located in the Home Building Center in the Community Interests Zone. It is described by the Official World's Fair Bulletin as one of the largest single attractions in the Home Building Center.

One of the features of the K & M exhibit is the real snowman which sits atop a fiery furnace with a temperature of 800 degrees. He keeps his frosty overcoat by means of an electric refrigerator unit and is protected from the heat of the gas flame by a thick wall of asbestos magnesia insulation interposed between him and the fire. The asbestos mural in the K&M exhibit (described in our May number) is 21 feet high by 16 feet wide. It is creating much interest artistically and asbestically.



K&M's Snowman

All the air-conditioning ducts in the Perisphere, American Radiator, Swedish, Italian, Irish, Publications, Headquarters and Swiss Buildings are insulated with Asbestos Protected Dux-Sulation (developed and marketed by Grant Wilson, Inc., of Chicago, Ill.)

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

There have been so many factors during the past several months to complicate and confuse business that the condition of the market is very hard to analyze.

The European situation, the coal strike, unseasonable weather, uncertainty as to Washington policies; failure of the U. S. Government to encourage business, — all these combined to make a most uncertain spring. Many of those factors have been smoothed out in one way and another, and, to quote from the National City Bank letter for June, "The disturbance of business sentiment which appeared during March and April has shown signs of abatement lately, with the coal strike out of the way, the European situation less menacing, and evidence that the slackening in domestic activity is not going as far as some feared".

While the dull season is still ahead of us, a period of stability, which seems imminent, will naturally result in a more optimistic view.

RAW ASBESTOS

Members of the European Cartel, who collectively purchase Asbestos Shingle Fibre for the large consumers of such fibre in Europe, have recently visited the Canadian Mines making contracts for their requirements.

Demand from all sources, especially for Asbestos Shingle Fibre, is excellent. Crudes are also in good demand. Spinning Fibre for U. S. consumption shows a slight improvement. Asbestos Cement is slow, and has been for over a year. Demand for Blue South African fibre and Amosite is holding up very well.

Prices on all grades of Asbestos remain firm.

ASBESTOS — MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. The situation in this market is practically the same as was reported last month, demand being some-

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what better than previously, altho prices are still far from satisfactory.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in the paper market is rather light with prices firm.

Millboard demand is fair and prices fairly steady.

Insulation. High Pressure. Because a seasonal decline is to be expected at about this time of year, the fact that volume in these lines is holding quite steady is a source of considerable encouragement. If present levels could be maintained thruout the summer months they would provide a substantial offset to the rather discouraging first quarter results.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Since we are in the midst of the dull season in Insulation demand is light. Prices are for the most part steady with a firmer trend.

Asbestos Cement Products. Considerable volume is reported in the asbestos-cement shingle market, particularly in the Government field on Housing Projects. Some of our readers interested in the shingle field make the comment that the upturn in building has not materialized to the extent anticipated earlier in the year.

The above comments, made by men actively interested in the various markets, represent as far as may be ascertained, the true condition of the asbestos market situation. Comments of this sort are always welcome.

Two of our readers are still interested in obtaining Fibrous Amphibole Asbestos. Send us samples and full information if you have such a product.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

on Canadian Crudes and Fibres

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry[1])	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 78.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 45.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 25.00

[1] Crude Run-of-Mine refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crudes Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Compensation Insurance Systems

By James McCawley

Because they are ignorant of the elements of the methods employed by insurance companies in the computation of insurance rates, contractors have continued to pay ever increasing rates.

There are various rating plans in operation today, from the regular orthodox rating plan to the retrospective rating plan. Under the orthodox plan the rate is computed by securing the total payroll of a classification and dividing it by the total amount of money paid out by the insurance companies in claims for death or injuries and adding to this figure a loading percentage to take care of the overhead and expenses of the insurance companies.

The usual percentage for loading is 40 per cent. This means that for every dollar paid by an insulation contractor under the orthodox plan, 40 cents is immediately deducted by the insurance companies to enable them to operate. The actual cost of operation of the New York State Insurance Fund is 16 per cent. This shows that contractors insured by the State are getting much more service for their dollar than those insured by stock companies.

A few years ago the large buyers of insurance organized and brought the united pressure of 1000 firms behind a campaign to reduce rates. The campaign resulted in the establishment in a number of states of the retrospective rating plan. The plan is limited to insured with annual premiums in excess of $5000. It is a modified plan providing for refunds not to exceed 50% of the annual premium, depending upon the loss record of the individual. If the insured has an unfavorable experience he may be penalized by an addition to the standard premium of not more than 75% of the standard premium.

In short, the retrospective rating plan gives employers an incentive to start safety campaigns, to educate their employees in safety methods, and improved accident experience results over an entire industry causing the industry rate to drop.

Under the New York State Fund plan a merit rate has been established 15% below the standard rates and dividends have been paid in excess of this up to 50%. In the case of the window cleaning industry, a risk which few insurance companies were

View of Chilled Water and Well Water Mains, Sears, Roebuck and Company Memphis, Tenn.
The Vilter Mfg. Company—Refrigeration Contractors—M. G. Harbula and Associates, Wheaton, Ill.—Consulting Air Conditioning Engineers.

TODAY... the choice of insulation for many of the larger air conditioning jobs is RU-BER-OID—WATSON Woolfelt.

It prevents heat transmission because it has *low conductivity*.

It stops infiltration of warmer outside air because it has *high density*. It protects the felt from disintegration because it has a *water-repellent liner inside*.

These features assure performance! Write for full details.

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willing to touch, owing to the high accident rate, the maximum was earned, making their total rebate 65%.

In West Virginia the state plan quotes a base rate and a merit rate. The merit rate is predicated upon the sum of the loss ratio and a loading of 20% of the base rate. A contractor in any trade with a first class experience may have his premium reduced to 65% of the base rate, or if his experience is bad, have it increased to double the base rate.

Probably the fairest plan is that adopted in Wyoming. In that state all contractors pay 6%, or $6.00 per $100 of payroll, or a monthly basis. After 12 months, if their experience is good, the rate drops to $2.00 and continues thereafter until the contractor has accumulated a fund of $3,000 in his name in the State Fund books. Should his experience still remain good, he does not have to pay one cent of insurance. However, should he have a bad experience, resulting in a considerable reduction in the amount of his balance, he is once more assessed at the $2.00 rate until another balance of $3,000 is gathered. The benefit of the monthly payments is that there is very little chiselling on insurance payments, in contrast with the admitted fact that not more than 25% of eligible employers pay premiums on the Eastern seaboard.

An effort is being made to interest all building contractors in a national organization to institute fair rates for the building industry.

Building

Construction contracts awarded during April rose to an eight-year peak. Not since 1931 has the April volume of construction equaled the total figure for April, 1939. Total building and engineering awards for the month in the 37 Eastern States amounted to $330,030,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This represents a gain of 49 per cent over April, 1938 total and an increase of 10 per cent over the record for March, 1939.

Commenting on the April record, Thomas S. Holden, vice-president in charge of the Statistical Research Division of F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated that the current rate of contract-letting is approximately at the 1931 level. "April contracts brought the cumulative total for the first four months of this year to $1,102,561,000, as compared with $760,110,000 for the corresponding period of last year, representing an increase of 45 per cent. This is the largest total for any like period since 1931 when the corresponding figure amounted to $1,170,267,000."

A significant feature of the four-months' construction record for this year, was the performance of non-residential building, in which every important class showed a larger total for the elapsed period of 1939 than for the corresponding 1938 period. The most important gains over last year occurred in educational

and science buildings, amounting to $29,881,000 or 42 per cent; public buildings gained $12,595,000 or 50 per cent; hospitals and institutions gained $10,615,000 or 34 per cent, and manufacturing buildings increased $8,383,000 or 22 per cent. This gain in manufacturing building expenditures occurred in spite of a declining trend in the indices of general business.

Total non-residential building for the first four months of this year amounted to $346,985,000, the largest figure for a comparable period since 1931, with the exception of 1937 when the early months were influenced by speculative expansion. Compared with the first four months of last year, the 1939 total shows a gain of 26 per cent.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness).

		May 1939		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork	np	35	40	40
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	21⅛	23	22
Celotex (Com.)	np	11	13	13
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	53¾	69	65
Certainteed (Com.)	1	7	8⅜	8⅜
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	25	30¾	30¾
Flintkote (Com.)	np	18¼	21¾	21¾
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	67½	76½	76½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	125	133	133
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	16½	19¼	18
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	20	23½	23
Thermoid (Com.)	1	2¾	3⅛	3¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	14¾	19	19
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	80¼	88½	87
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	167	177	177

ASBESTOS
ORES - MINERALS
Import · Transit · Export
"Tropag" Asbest & Erzimport
Oscar H. Ritter — K.G.
Hamburg · — · Alsterdamm 7

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	February 1939			
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mining Co., Ltd.)	644.30	8,902	18	9
Pangani (Pangani Tributors)	8.55	51	9	7
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	3,385.70	74,442	8	0
White's Asbestos (Rho. & Gen. Corp. Ltd.)	16.05	198	12	5
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	5.00	21	4	9
Gaths & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	764.03	13,033	10	0
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	17.00	229	6	11
Regina (African Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	36.00	550	16	0
	4,876.63	£97,430	6	5
February 1938	*4,955.82*	*92,884*	*18*	*4*

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	January 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	January 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	649.80	623.00
Blue	16.20	152.00
Chrysotile	1,605.30	83.00
Cape		
Blue	449.11	550.00
	2,720.41	1,408.00

Canada

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production April 1939 ..... 23,921 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production April 1938 ..... 24,642 tons (2000 lbs.)

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)	March 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	27	947
Canada	8,372	13,007
Finland	20	20
Italy	130	61
United Kingdom	5	.....
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	.....	1,546
Venezuela	.....	10
	8,554	15,591
Value	*$316,294*	*$685,298*

Tabulation by Grades:

Crude (Br. S. Africa)	27	947
Crude (Canada)	88	127
Crude (Italy)	.....	1
Crude (United Kingdom)	5	.....
Milled Fibre (Canada)	3,501	4,341
Milled Fibre (Russia)	.....	1,546
Lower Grades (Canada)	4,783	8,539
Lower Grades (Finland)	20	20
Lower Grades (Italy)	130	60
Lower Grades (Venezuela)	.....	10
	8,554	15,591

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1938 Pounds	March 1939 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	1,924	.....
Belgium (Shingles)	51,370	124,671
Canada (Pipe Cov. & Cement)	.....	129
France (Woven Fabrics)	.....	43
Germany (Yarn)	137	.....
Germany (Packing)	.....	309
United Kingdom (Yarn)	1,919	5,390
United Kingdom (Packing)	692	3,343
	56,042	133,885
Value	*$ 3,318*	*$ 5,528*

There were also imported during March 1939, materials, unclassified, valued at $381, these coming from Canada and France.

Exports from U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during March 1939 amounted to 256 tons, valued at 26,381, compared with 171 tons, valued at $15,028, exported during March 1938.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1938 Quantity	March 1938 Value	March 1939 Quantity	March 1939 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. lbs.	29,786	$ 3,667	142,734	$ 9,954
Pipe Covg. & Cement lbs.	159,089	7,330	601,956	36,958
Textiles & Yarn lbs.	4,262	1,643	22,185	5,977
Packing lbs.	73,369	48,062	104,659	61,192
Brake Lining—				
Molded and S-Molded	....	43,936	.....	69,306
Not Molded lin. ft.	63,588	14,054	81,050	15,573
Clutch Facing—				
Molded & S-Molded units	11,928	7,013	19,855	9,393
Woven units	38,123	6,873	12,364	3,314
Magnesia and Mfrs. of lbs.	398,493	25,020	247,097	27,387
Asbestos Roofing sqs.	6,643	22,696	3,305	25,267
Other Manufactures lbs.	154,979	15,033	422,490	34,597

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom:

Imports of Raw Material.

	March 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)	March 1938 Value	March 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)	March 1939 Value
From Africa (S. Rhodesia)	1,169	£31,547	1,696	£52,303
Africa (U. of South)	859	19,688	436	9,533
Australia	13	1,462	3	345
Canada	414	5,507	117	2,486
Denmark	89	1,507	.....	.....
Finland	20	140	10	71
Germany	5	27	.....	.....
Italy	6	399	4	488
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	.....	.....	199	2,864
U. S. of America	2	14	.....	.....
	2,577	£60,291	2,465	£68,090

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

March 1938 ..... 38,429 Cwts. valued at £12,836
March 1939 ..... 42,235 Cwts. valued at 18,365

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	March 1938		March 1939	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Eire (Irish Free State)	2,483	£ 2,962	1,911	£ 3,082
British India	13,662	10,957	2,390	7,622
Australia	960	5,258	985	5,616
Other British Countries	27,111	33,825	23,851	31,253
Netherlands	1,487	5,858	1,934	6,801
Belgium	743	3,360	1,325	4,409
France	862	2,652	490	2,748
Italy	115	1,867	18	300
Other Foreign Countries	7,452	32,404	10,651	33,019
	54,875	£99,143	43,555	£94,850

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	March 1938		March 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	422	$ 22,530	30	$ 4,675
United States	4,763	257,739	6,206	379,076
Australia	428	27,412	384	23,120
New Zealand	.....	.....	40	2,520
Argentina	.....	.....	30	1,980
Belgium	.....	.....	70	4,290
China	500	20,000	.....	.....
Chile	200	12,000	500	37,000
Czechoslovakia	117	8,507	.....	.....
France	135	15,525	40	3,015
Germany	898	105,597	117	18,560
Italy	754	57,562	312	22,892
Japan	1,949	131,491	2,461	147,104
Poland	205	16,999	.....	.....
	10,371	$675,362	10,190	$644,232
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	110	2,093	40	860
United States	6,369	108,191	11,037	201,891
Newfoundland	1	14	.....	.....
British India	.....	.....	40	870
Argentina	.....	.....	1	20
Belgium	30	390	.....	.....
Germany	2	28	33	429
Japan	30	482	.....	.....
Poland	100	2,400	105	2.520
	6,642	$113.598	11,256	$206,590
Grand Total	*17,013*	*$788,960*	*21,446*	*$850,822*

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	Year 1937		Year 1938	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Algeria	40	£ 703	44	£ 777
Argentine	....	....	30	699
Australia	1,750	21,317	1,875	24,332
Belgium	723	11,524	163	3,370
Canada	117	2,213	104	454
Chili	150	1,849	55	1,283
France	1,285	28,055	1,102	24,972
Germany	1,459	41,163	1,393	35,705
India	516	3,145	983	10,897
Italy	717	20,741	339	4,607
Japan	2,774	34,267	1,807	38,738
Netherlands	341	3,496	273	5,081
Sweden	15	330	29	700
United Kingdom	14,938	192,332	10,878	203,052
United States	3,011	67,403	3,146	72,464
Uruguay	11	304	....	....
Other Countries	1	25	45	1,163
	27,848	£428,867	22,266	£428,294

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	January 1938		January 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Algeria	....	£	11	£ 190
Australia	203	2,079	76	1,224
Belgium	34	704	10	191
Chili	20	504	....	....
France	43	1,051	103	2,567
Germany	49	1,291	88	2,785
Netherlands	1	17	....	....
Italy	....	....	341	8,900
Japan	40	475	108	2,177
United Kingdom	628	13,114	549	11,583
United States	100	2,077	583	12,877
	1,118	£21,312	1,869	£42,494

N.I.A.A. The 1939 Conference of the National Industrial Advertisers Association will be held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, in September. A feature of the Conference will be a display, with appropriate awards, of the best in current industrial advertising. Further details may be had by addressing William H. Easton, Chairman, Publicity Committee, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

C. A. Schell, Vice President, Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., June 22.

A. F. Moore, of The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O., June 26.

A. H. Bennett, President, A. H. Bennett Co., Minneapolis, Minn., June 27.

Chester A. Middleton, Managing-Director, Johns-Manville Corp., of Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 27.

L. B. Palmer-Ball, President, Palmer Asbestos Co., Louisville, Ky., June 29.

Frank R. Schueler, Vice President & Secretary, Asbestos, Asphalt & Ins. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., June 30.

O. J. Garlock, President, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., July 5.

Chas. S. Wood, President, Chas. S. Wood & Co., Newark, N. J., July 6.

A. M. Ehret, Jr., President, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., July 11.

George Schafenacker, Treasurer, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Co., North Wales, Pa., July 14.

Thomas L. Gatke, President, Gatke Corp., Chicago, Ill., July 16.

To all these gentlemen we extend best wishes and congratulations.

THE RUBEROID CO. Samuel D. Van Vleet, Comptroller of The Ruberoid Co., has been elected to the additional position of Secretary of the Corporation, succeeding the late Miss Estelle M. Johnson. Mr. Van Vleet has been connected with the company for twenty-eight years, having been first employed to take charge of the accounting department when the entire organization comprised less than one hundred persons, and the only products were a limited number of asphalt roofing materials produced in a single plant at South Bound Brook, N. J. He was appointed Comptroller in 1928.

The Directors of The Ruberoid Co. on May 24 declared a dividend of 30c per share on the capital stock of the corporation, payable June 30, to stockholders of record on June 15, 1939. Under a change of policy adopted at their December meeting, the Ruberoid directors consider dividend action semi-annually, at their May and November meetings, instead of quarterly. The dividend declared on May 24 was equivalent to the annual rate of 60c per share previously maintained.

Full-time operation with three eight-hour shifts was ordered on May 18, at the asbestos mine and mill of The Ruberoid Co. at Eden, Vermont. Employment will be provided for 215 men, engaged in the production of asbestos fibre used in the manufacture of asbestos-cement shingles, insulating materials, automotive brake linings and various other molded products requiring high strength or heat resisting properties. It is planned to keep production at the highest possible level thruout the coming summer and fall.

Due to extensive improvements in plant and equipment made by The Ruberoid Co. since it acquired the property in 1936, the capacity of the mine and mill at Eden has been increased to the extent that they are today the source of about 90% of all the asbestos fibre produced in the United States.

N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST MAATSCHAPPY of Rotterdam, Holland,, dealers in and suppliers of Raw Asbestos, is this year—1939—celebrating its 25th Anniversary. The actual date of the founding of the Company was December 29, 1914.

JOHNS-MANVILLE is much pleased with the progress being made by its Housing Guild Division, in the training of its Dealers in estimating, sales promotion, selling and other matters connected with the distribution of building materials. Within the past five months seven schools have been completed, 1950 men trained and hundreds of new Guilds established. The total of Guild-trained men now approaches the 6000 mark. The courses are showing increased attendance and interest; the Cleveland School had an attendance of 350, Atlantic City 325, Atlanta 225, and Chicago broke all records with a total of 425 men.

A. A. Hood has charge of this particular J-M movement; in fact Mr. Hood developed the Guild System and Johns-Manville launched the Housing Guild plan in the fall of 1935. He has made an intensive study of the problems of retail distribution of building materials and has written several textbooks on the subject.

CONCRETE AND QUARRY (Journal of the Canadian Rock Industries, published at Gardenvale, P. Q.) contains, in its April-May 1939 issue, the article "Mining Operations of The Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., at Asbestos, P. Q." by R. C. Rowe.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION, Chicago, Ill., has leased an additional 6500 square feet of floor space and remodeled it into attractive offices. The Company by this addition, now occupies the sixth, seventh and eighth floors of the Palmolive Building at 919 North Michigan Avenue.

ACE ASBESTOS MFG. CO. of Brooklyn, N. Y., has moved its factory and office to 59,071 Imlay Street, Building No. 8. They were formerly at 50 Elmwood Avenue.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia Insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—MURRAY HILL 2-8287

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY held its forty-sixth ordinary general meeting on May 25th, 1939, at which time the Directors presented the annual report for the year ending December 31, 1938. The net profit for the year amounted to £77,444 compared with £60,222 for the previous year. A copy of the balance sheet follows: (for comparison with the report for 1937 see page 34 of July 1938 "ASBESTOS".

ASSETS

	£	s	d
Cash at Bankers on Deposit and Current Accounts and Cash in hand	76,017	8	7
British Govt. Securities at market price Dec. 31, 1938	33,052	10	0
Bills Receivable	7,307	4	6
Sundry Debtors less Reserves	74,046	15	10
Amounts due by Sub. Companies	18,653	17	9
Stock of Crude and Mfd. Asb. Goods and Sundry Stores in Gt. Britain, South Africa, in transit and with Agents abroad, less Reserve	128,668	8	6
Investments in other Companies, at cost less amts. written off	10,264	3	6
Holdings in Sub. Companies at cost less amts. written off	53,265	9	8
Freehold Land and Factory at Barking at cost, less depr.	64,005	0	0
Freehold Land and Factory at Turin at cost, less depr.	21,200	0	0
Asbestos Estates in South Africa at cost, less depr.	68,602	13	1
Machinery, Plant, etc. at cost less depr.	43,095	3	7
	£ 598,178	15	0

LIABILITIES

Capital Account—			
Authorized 150,000 Ord. Shares at £1 each 150,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 each			
Less Issued 128,000 Ord. Shares of £1 each 128,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 each	256,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	169,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve as per last Account	9,000	0	0
Employees' Benefit and Compensation Fund	6,549	13	9
Sundry Creditors inc. Reserve for Taxation	77,918	11	1
Amount due to Subsidiary Company	6,269	1	7
Purchase consideration payable on property in South Africa	1,710	6	4
Liability under Staff Pension Scheme	2,631	10	0
Dividends paid Jan. 2, 1939 and Final Dividends proposed	51,200	0	0
Unappropriated Balance	17,899	12	3
	£ 598,178	15	0

A Final Dividend of 13½% on the Ordinary Shares, and of 13½% on the Cumulative 5% Participating Preference Shares was declared, making total dividends for the year of 17½% on the ordinary and 22½% on the preference stock.

The Company in April of this year began the operation of a new cleaning and grading plant in South Africa.

During 1938 the production at the Barking factory (Essex, England) of certain manufactured goods hitherto made by hand was mechanized, and additions and renovations have been made to the plant with a view to maintaining the highest state of efficiency.

Capamianto, S. A. I., Turin, achieved a record turnover during 1938, and distributed an increased dividend.

N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST MAATSCHAPPY of Rotterdam, Holland, are distributing to their various customers a map

of the world, showing the location of all known asbestos deposits, large and small, operating or not. "ASBESTOS" has been fortunate enough to receive two of these maps, one of which will be framed and hung in our office. This map is really well worthwhile.

E. G. BRYANT of Prieska, South Africa, articles from whose pen we have printed in "ASBESTOS" from time to time, sends us a copy of the April 28, 1939 issue of The North Western Press of Prieska, which contains an article concerning Asbestos and Benjamin Franklin, some of the information having been quoted from "ASBESTOS."

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION of Chicago, Ill., has recently appointed as assistant manager, Roofing and Allied Products Department, Martin Carl Olson, who was formerly associated with the Lehon Company for 16 years.

Mr. Olson, in assuming his new responsibilities, will center his activities on the development of merchandising plans for helping retail dealers establish profitable roofing departments as important divisions of their business.

THE WESTERN PLUMBING AND HEATING JOURNAL published at 3665 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., reprinted in its May 1939 issue the article "Copper Tubing—Is Insulation necessary? and does it pay?" which appeared in March 1938 "ASBESTOS".

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC. reports net income for the quarter ended March 31, 1939, of $316,401.59, or 50c per share, after providing $174,361.16 for depreciation, and $77,169.57 for Federal and State Income Taxes. The Company's total assets at March 31, 1939 amounted to $17,846,014.31, including $9,109,023.19 of current assets, equivalent to nine and one-half times the current liabilities. There were no banking or funded debt, or other capital obligations outstanding.

The Directors of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at their meeting on May 17, 1939, declared a dividend of 25c per share, payable June 15, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31, 1939.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY went on the air Monday, June 5, at 9:15 P. M., over Station WIP (Philadelphia) when Henry C. Whittlesey, their Advertising Manager, delivered a talk on "Asbestos—Nature's Paradox".

Mr. Whittlesey traced the course of Asbestos from its crude state all the way thru to its appearance in various manufactured products. He told how the fibre is woven, how it is beaten up into a pulp and made into paper, how it is combined with Magnesia for Insulation purposes, and how it is combined with Portland Cement to make many different products used in building homes.

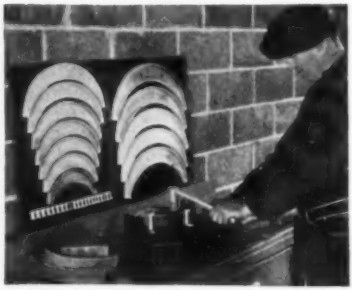
"MINING INDUSTRY AND STATISTICS", of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1937, has just been received. The chapter

on Asbestos occupies over eleven pages and gives eleven tables covering Production, Shipments, Exports, World Production, etc. The chapter also gives the activities during that year (1937) of the various Mines in the Quebec Asbestos Mining District.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES, INC., has recently issued a 27 page illustrated, spiral bound booklet on "Duralite" Asbestos-Cement Pipe. It is attractively printed and contains much information on asbestos-cement pipe, as well as photos, graphs, etc.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED has placed the new stock, which resulted from a four-for-one split in the old common, on a 60c annual dividend basis, plus extras, thru declaration of an initial quarterly dividend of 15c plus an extra dividend of 15c, both payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 14.

RAYBESTOS Kam-way Brake Shoe Fitter which takes a lot of headaches out of brake shoe fitting for their dealers. The illustration shows a lined brake shoe being shaped on the machine to the exact contour of the drum, assuring an accuracy which will eliminate all squeaks, chatter and pulling and grabbing of brakes. In the background is a series of gauges used to set the upright posts on the Kam-way machine to any desired circumference. At the bottom of the panel on the left are adjusters for fitting the gauges to intermediate sizes and brake drums that have been turned. The machine comes in the senior model illustrated and also in a junior model for dealers, which will custom-fit shoes to the brake drums of individual cars.



J. L. WOOD of Johns-Manville, was elected a director of the New York Credit Men's Association, at its recent (May 18) annual meeting, held in New York City.

JAMES HARDIE & COY, PTY, LIMITED, of Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, announces the members of its reconstituted (on account of the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Andrew Reid) Board of Directors: A. Thyne Reid, Chairman & Technical Director; George R. Sutton and Stewart D'Arrietta, Managing Directors; Cyprian P. Truman, D. Chisholm Cameron, John W. Henderson.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Friction Element. No. 2,149,483. Granted on March 7, 1939 to Albert Whitelaw, Passaic, N. J., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic. Application May 28, 1936. Serial No. 82,274.

The method of making friction elements having a plurality of sections with different frictional characteristics, which comprises forming a composite blanket of friction material by placing a plurality of removable separating elements into a mould to divide the same into a plurality of compartments, charging certain of said compartments with different constituents to provide said different frictional characteristics, said constituents comprising fillers and thermo-plastic binders in dry particle form, said particles being readily movable with respect to one another, removing said separating elements from said mould and causing a laminated, substantially uniform intermingling of the particles of adjacent compartments in the space previously occupied by said separating elements and subjecting the entire mass of particles to heat and pressure to compress the same and form an integral sheet-like blank and then divide the said sheet-like blank into a plurality of friction elements so that each of said elements includes a minor portion having one set of frictional characteristics and a major portion having a different set of frictional characteristics.

Dyeing of Mineral Materials. No. 2,149,979. Granted on March 7, 1939 to Anderson Pace, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y., assignor to Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill. Application Oct. 28, 1937. Serial No. 171,479.

A method of dyeing asbestos containing iron as an impurity, which consists of washing the asbestos fibres with a 30% solution of concentrated acid to separate the fibres and render their surfaces receptive to a pigment and in utilizing the iron impurity for precipitating a pigment by adding to said acid solution a soluble ferrocyanide.

Insulating Tape. No. 2,150,238. Granted on March 14 to Carl Mosier and John L. Mohun, Jr., Chicago, Ill., assignors to Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Chicago. Application Oct. 29, 1936. Serial No. 108,170.

In an insulating tape the combination of an insulating filler with a woven sheath adapted to envelop said filler, said fabric comprising a plurality of warp threads and weft threads and certain of the warp threads on one face being larger, whereby a plurality of longitudinally spaced ribs are formed on said face to form dead air spaces on a pipe when the tape is wrapped about a pipe and certain of the transversely extending weft threads being drawn tighter than the other weft threads and the majority of warp threads, for the purpose of forming intersecting trans-

verse spaced ribs on the same face of said sheath as the said longitudinally spaced ribs.

Clutch Facing. No. 2,150,937. Granted on March 21, 1939 to Izador J. Novak, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Application February 24, 1936. Serial No. 65,363

A friction facing which comprises a compressed and cured annular ring which includes essentially asbestos yarn wound in an angular design which repeats itself thruout a helicoidal path.

Gasket. No. 2,152,630. Granted on April 4, 1939, to George T. Balfe, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing Co. Application December 9, 1936. Serial No. 115,020. Description upon request.

Side Unit and Assembly. No. 2,153,015. Granted on April 4, 1939 to Paul A. Voigt, Woodhaven, N. Y., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application December 21, 1935. Serial No. 55,522.

A building siding assembly comprising a supporting substructure, a plurality of thin sheets of substantially plane surface thruout their main portion, overlapping on their side portions to form joints there-between, and means securing the said sheets to the sub-structure, one side of said sheets having a longitudinal rib extending backwardly from the plane, and the main portion of the sheet being convex at its back and concave on its face and serving to space the main portion of the said one of the sheets from the substructure and the edge of the rib contacting with the back side of the lower portion of an overlapping sheet of plane surface and spacing it from the mid-portion of the said rib.

Brake Lining. No. 2,153,341. Granted on April 4, 1939 to Peter Ruffino, Brooklyn, N. Y. Original application March 22, 1935. Serial No. 12,345. Now Patent No. 2,100,174 dated November 23, 1937. Divided and this application March 26, 1937. Serial No. 133,146. (No information as to kind of material used). Description upon request.

Friction Material. No. 2,155,020. Granted on April 18, 1939 to William Nanfeldt, Clifton, N. J. Assignor to Worldbestos Corp., Paterson, N. J. Application July 3, 1935. Serial No. 29,763.

A friction lining comprising body material, surfacing material and bonding material, the body material including iron oxide and the bonding material including asbestos sulphur, sulphurized linseed oil and resin, said lining having a hardness of 3 Mohs or less.

Method and Apparatus for Making Building Materials. No. 2,156,286. Granted on May 2, 1939 to Norman P. Harshberger, Scarsdale, N. Y., assignor to Bakelite Building Products Co., New York City. Application June 15, 1935. Serial No. 26,770.

A device for applying a wet cement composition to a roofing base. Further description upon request.

Art of Manufacturing Cement-Fibrous Products. No. 2,156,308. Granted on May 2, 1939 to Charles H. Schuh, Ridgewood, N. J., assignor to Bakelite Building Products Co., Inc., New York City. Application Jan. 26, 1935. Serial No. 3,578.

The process of making products comprising a cement-fibre structure having substantial strength and uniformity and containing cement in excess by weight of the fibre portion thereof, which comprises mechanically pulping the fibre in a dilute aqueous mixture to substantially gelatinous fibrous material characterized by the ability to perform the function of maintaining cement particles in a large non-setting volume, and the fibre dispersing the cement particles uniformly thru the dilute conditioned fibre mixture, and forming products comprising said cement-fibre structure therewith.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automotive Production has increased tremendously in 1939 over 1938 altho it is not quite up to 1937.

The total production of all vehicles in the United States and Canada for the first four months of 1939 was 1,409,839 (1,346,305 in the United States and 63,534 in Canada), while the same period in 1938 showed a total of 906,475 and in 1937 of 1,855,339.

April figures are almost as interesting: Total in April 1939 was 354,263 (337,372 in the United States and 16,891 in Canada) compared with 238,129 in April 1938; and 553,231 in April 1937. March 1939 figure was 389,489.

TRADE MARKS

We have arranged with the National Trade-Mark Company, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., to conduct this department for our readers. The trade-marks have recently been passed for publication by the U. S. Patent Office and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed.

An advance search without charge on any trade-mark our readers may contemplate adopting or registering has been arranged for. Write us, or send inquiry direct to the National Trade-Mark Company, mentioning our name.

Safety Wahlert Products (in shield-like figure). Serial No. 400,860. Wahlert Products Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Filed Dec. 14, 1937. For sandblast helmets and asbestos clothing, viz: aprons, sleeves, coats, pants, jumper suits, leggings, spats, helmets and gloves. Passed February 21, 1939.

Tilo and design. Serial No. 404,964. Tilo Roofing Co., Inc., Stratford, Conn. Filed April 6, 1938.

For roofing materials, siding shingles of asphalt and as-

bestos; plastics and cements of the semi-plastic or semi-liquid or other degree of plasticity any of which may be of an asphalt or asbestos nature. Passed March 14, 1939.

Cactus Brand. Serial No. 415,921. Southwestern Petroleum Co., Inc., Fort Worth, Texas. Filed Feb. 10, 1939.

For asbestos roof coating and asbestos plastic cement. Passed March 28, 1939.

Purit. Serial No. 416,332. National Filter Corporation, New York City. Filed Feb. 23, 1939. For filter mass, viz: a filtering product made of cotton fibres and which sometimes includes a percentage of asbestos fibres, for filtering beer, wine, gelatine, fruit juices and other types of juicess. Passed April 4, 1939.

Redycote. Serial No. 415,193. Southport Paint Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga. Filed Jan. 24, 1939. For roof coating material made of pure vegetable gum base, combined with non-drying oils and asbestos lbres. Passed April 11, 1939.

Insulite. Serial No. 415,392. The Insulite Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Filed January 30, 1939. For asbestos siding, etc. Passed April 25, 1939.

K&M Best in Asbestos, in oval. Serial No. 412,909. Keasbey & Mattison Co. Filed Nov. 18, 1938. For asbestos textiles, comprising asbestos thread, asbestos yarn, asbestos flat thread tapes, adapted for use in weaving cloth, and used in clothes manufacture. Passed April 25, 1939.

Super Insubestos. Serial No. 417,038. Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Cicero, Ill. Filed March 13, 1939.

For woven insulating blankets of glass wool fibres, utilized for insulating steam turbines and the like. Passed May 16, 1939.

Unibestos. Serial No. 417,039. Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Cicero, Ill. Filed March 13, 1939.

For rigid insulating blocks and half tubular members comprising amphibole fibres and a suitable binder utilized for insulating curved and flat surfaces. Passed May 16, 1939.

Super Unibestos. Serial No. 417,040. Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Cicero, Ill. Filed March 13, 1939.

For rigid insulating material, comprising half tubular members and flat blocks of high temperature resisting fibres and suitable binder for insulating curved and flat surfaces. Passed May 16, 1939.

Insubestos. Serial No. 417,037. Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Cicero, Ill. Filed March 13, 1939.

For woven insulating blankets of amphibole insulating fibres utilized for insulating steam turbines and the like. Passed May 30, 1939.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on facts given in the previous pages

¶ That the New York World's Fair wouldn't be much of a success without asbestos.

¶ That Canadian Production of Asbestos for the first quarter of 1939 kept ahead of 1938 and exports of raw asbestos also, altho this latter statement is not true when we leave Sand and Waste out of the picture.

¶ That imports of raw asbestos by the United States are running much higher this year than last, judging by the figures for February and March.

¶ That likewise U. S. imports of asbestos manufactures during February and March are much higher than in those months in the previous year.

¶ And U. S. exports of some asbestos products also show a large increase over last year, particularly in March.

¶ That the subject of Asbestos grows more interesting every day.

¶ That the construction industry is going right ahead and the automobile industry is also racing 1938 and may catch up to 1937.

¶ That our readers and subscribers are really remembering to send us news,—if your company isn't mentioned in our News Columns it must be your fault.

¶ That it is a pretty good old world after all.

RAW ASBESTOS

N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST MY

P. O. BOX 803

ROTTERDAM (Holland)

Stock at Hamburg, Rotterdam

THIS and THAT

Royalty. The United States has been especially honored this month by the visit of their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain.

The graciousness of these Royal personages appeals to the democratic spirit of United States citizens, while their charm captures all hearts.

It is pleasant to feel that the neighborly spirit cultivated by the United States with the countries touching its borders, is extending across the sea.

Broadening the Line. Thru the purchase of the properties, plant, goodwill, and manufacturing facilities of the American Gypsum Company of Port Clinton, Ohio, The Celotex Corporation of Chicago, (manufacturer of building materials including a few with asbestos content) broadens its scope of service to the building industry.

Fire Protection. One of the papers at the Technical Session of the Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, to be held at The Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich., on July 4th to 6th, 1939, discusses the subject of Fire Protection for Air Conditioning Systems; the paper being presented by R. C. Loughead. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Society at 51 Madison Ave., New York City.

Canadian Building. Permits issued in 58 Canadian cities during April had a value of $5,936,806, compared with $4,890,677 in April 1938.

Brake Lining Data. The 1939 Data Book of the Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association, Inc., has recently been published, and as usual contains uptodate information on brake lining sizes and other specifications for all American cars and trucks.

Lake George Asbestos Deposit. News has reached us of a deposit of asbestos in New York State, about seven miles from Lake George.

The report is that this asbestos is of the chrysotile variety and of excellent quality (and this report comes from a man who has been connected with the Asbestos Industry for years and knows quality as it applies to raw asbestos). It is said to have the same chemical analysis as Arizona Asbestos, being practically free of iron.

Whether the deposit is of sufficient size to be of interest commercially, is not yet known, and can only be determined by test drilling.

True! The owner of an uncovered steam pipe pays for covering it two or three times a year.

GARCO

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

YARN	6 cut to 60 cut. Plain - Sized - Waxed - Rubbed. Metallic: Brass, copper, zinc, monel, nichrome or stainless steel wire insertion.
ROVING	Plain or reinforced. White or colored.
CORD	Twisted or braided. Sized or plain.
CLOTH	Plain - Twill - Herringbone. Non-metallic. Asbestos-metallic. .015" to 1/4" thick. 8 oz. to 8 lbs. per sq. yd.
TAPE	Non-metallic. Asbestos-metallic. 1/4" to 8" wide. .015" to 1/2" thick.
TUBING	Braided - Woven - Plain - Sized.
WICK	WICKING - ROPE
RINGS	Split, endless, flat, dome, bevelled, tapered—for valves controlling air, oil, gas, water, steam, chemicals.
GASKETS	Boiler - Stove - Furnace - Plumbing.
PACKING	General line of asbestos, flax, duck.

BRAKE LINING—Woven, Hydro-molded.

GENERAL ASBESTOS & RUBBER DIVISION

of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

DO YOU KNOW-

That mailbags made of asbestos cloth were first carried by airplane in 1919 — twenty years ago. . . . .

That the tonnage of Blue Asbestos produced in 1938 by the Mines of the Cape Asbestos Company in South Africa exceeded the previous year's total and was the highest in the history of the Company. . . . .

That the accident rate in J-M factories in 1938 was reduced by 40% over the 1937 figure. . . . .

That Asbestos Corporation Limited, in the Thetford-Black-Lake-Coleraine Asbestos District, where their mines are located, have holdings of 33,000 acres. . . . .

?

(Send us Do You Know items concerning your Company for use on this page)